Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1807. [No. 1969.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town on Wednesday the 3d day of August next; when the proceedings of the board of Directors, with the President's accounts, receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.
By order.

George Town, July 1, [3] dt30thJy.

142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.

May 23. d

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20 d.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
1000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin } TEAS, Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—

Which with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 15. d

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11. d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxes.
I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
80 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10. d

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from seven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary, Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,
60 tons plaister Paris; 200 casks lime
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermaceti oil.

IN STORE,
130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate
30 barrels N. E. rum
3 chests imperial, 15 do. young hyson } *FRESH TEAS.*
5 hhds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.
40 do. Havanna white and brown sugar
160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings
40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackarel
60 casks raisins
8 bales Beerboon gurrahs,
AND
60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.

June 20. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Madeira, Buscllos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, stc spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
COMMERCE,
Capt. JAMES CROUDHILL,
A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400 barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on board.

William Hodgson.

July 20. d.

NOTICE.

THE members of the PENNSYLVANIA COPPER MINE COMPANY are hereby notified, that a general meeting of the company will be held at Gadsby's hotel in Alexandria, on the 31st day of the present month at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is earnestly requested that every member will be punctual in his attendance either in person or by proxy as business very essential to their interests will be laid before them.

John Potts, *President.*

July 17. d2w

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &C.
Consisting of
MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d

In Common Council,

JULY 21, 1807.

ORDERED, That the Council do convene as a Court of Appeals on Monday the 3d day of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and sit till 2 o'clock, P. M. each day, for three days.

Test.
(t3A) Jas. M. M'Rea, c. c.

On Saturday next,

Will be SOLD, at Mr. JOHN HODGKIN's tavern, at three o'clock, on a credit of 60 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes,
A WAGGON and four HORSES, with Gears and every thing complete.

July 23. ts

WAS FOUND,

This morning, on a black boy,
A CASTOR, supposed to have been stolen. The owner may have them on application to the Printer and paying the cost of this advertisement

July 23. 3t

I WILL SELL

A pair of handsome well broke Carriage Horses.
They are 7 and 8 years old, of a bright bay color, stout, sound and active, extremely well conditioned, in good order, and ride very well.

N. ELLICOTT.

July 22. eo2w

JUST RECEIVED,
15 boxes fresh LEMONS.

M. EAKIN.

July 22 3t

Seelig and George,

Gun-Smiths, Rifle makers and White-Smiths,
BEG leave to inform the inhabitants, that they have lately removed to this place, and have taken a shop on the corner of Union and Duke streets, where they will execute with neatness and dispatch any orders they may be favored with.

July 21. tf

Twenty thousand lbs.
Porto Rico Green Coffee and St Croix Sugars, received per sch'r. Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas—
For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
OR
C. Powell.

July 21. tfd

A Wood Scow for Sale.

Will be sold, at public auction, at Ricketts and Newton's wharf, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, a WOOD SCOW, capable of carrying 13 cords of wood. She is a deck'd Scow and in tolerable good order.

July 21. 2t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th day of August next, the estate called CLIFTON, on Panther-Skin, in Loudoun county, consisting of 205 acres of land, on which was formerly erected a merchant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise 1600 dollars and the costs of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of the county court of Loudoun, at which time and place due attendance will be given by

The Commissioners.

July 13. (2.) dts

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,
A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,
From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,
Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto: by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26 2aw

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been lately published at Paris a work which has acquired considerable celebrity in Europe; the author, D. AZUNI, was formerly a judge of one of the maritime ports of Italy, and has had this translated under his own inspection, from the Italian. It is our intention to give occasionally extracts from such parts as are most interesting to the merchants of this country. Such a work cannot be unworthy the attention of the governments of all neutral countries.

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Translated for the Federal Gazette,
FROM THE FRENCH OF D. AZUNI.

Collision of Rights between the belligerent and the neutral.

Section 1, article 1, chapter 8, vol. 2.—"The opinion that every ship loaded with merchandize belonging to an enemy, might be confiscated by the belligerent, although it bore a neutral or friendly flag, has prevailed a long time."

Sec. 4.—"Since the time in which the famous *Consulate de la Nice* began to have force of law, the dispositions of the 273d chapter of this code have been followed. It established that, in the case of goods belonging to a friend found on board of an enemy's ship, or, on the contrary, when the goods of an enemy are found on board of a friendly ship, respect should be paid but to the property of the goods."

"I have obtained," said the ambassador **Borcel**, in a letter to the grand pensioner Dewitt, "the repeal of that pretended French law, that the dress of the enemy confiscates that of the friend; so that if there is hereafter found in a free Dutch vessel, goods belonging to the enemy of the French, they alone shall be confiscated, and the vessels and other goods shall be released; for it is impossible to obtain the contents of the 24 h article of my instructions, where it is required that the freedom of the ship should free the cargo, even belonging to an enemy."

Sect. 14. "The United States of America were the first who proposed freedom of commerce on this point, and who obtained it by convention with France, Holland and Sweden, in their respective treaties of 6 h February, 1778, 8th October, 1782, and 3d April, 1783. Catharine II. proposed her declaration of 1780, with the firm intention of demanding the execution by right, and of enforcing it by the united forces of all those nations who had seconded the project, of which the principal object was to establish the rule that the friendly flag ought to save and procure freedom to the goods belonging to enemies, provided that they were not contraband articles."

Sect. 15. "In the treaty of friendship, of commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and G. Britain stipulated the 19th November, 1794, and ratified the 29th August, 1795, the same rule was adopted, on a system more conformable to the principles of common reason, and those of nations. It is said, article 17, that in all cases when a ship shall be stopped or taken, on a founded suspicion of being loaded with enemy's property, or that of conveying to the enemy contraband goods, the vessel shall be conducted into the nearest and most convenient port."

"Sect. 1, art. 2. It is clearly seen by the variety of rules adopted in the different treaties of which I have given an account, that the conventional law of Europe has not yet established fundamental principles, uniform and constant with all nations, by which it is possible to abolish all causes of complaint, which grow out of all wars, from the collision of rights so natural and perfect between the belligerent & neutrals. It is necessary to examine if the pretended privilege of neutral flags, of covering the effects or merchandize belonging to an enemy, is conformable to the original and universal laws of nations, or if the belligerents commit injustice in taking possession of the enemy's goods found on board of a neutral ship, when they are not obliged to abstain from it by some special treaty or tacit convention.

Sect. 2. "The imperious law of necessity, to which no one can resist, that law which is an exception from all human conventions, which is founded on the invincible tendency of man to preserve himself, and to act for this purpose in a manner which, under any other circumstances, would be criminal injustice if they so acted —this law, I say, which is always a tacit exception to positive laws, in cases where the execution would produce an evil, destructive of the societies of men, or an evil so great that it surpasses the force of the human mind, is precisely that which forces a belligerent to deprive his enemy of every means of becoming stronger and more capable of offending him——It is that law which obliges him to weaken his enemy by all possible means, to the end that his force may not be increased, that he may not prolong the war, that quarrels may cease, and he may be disposed to make peace——It is that law, in short, which authorises the belligerent to attack and take the effects of his enemy, in all places where the law of nations permit him to exercise acts of hostility, that is to say, on his own territory or that of his enemy, and in any other place not submitted to the jurisdiction of a sovereign. The high seas, as I have several times shewn, is precisely a territory which is submitted to nobody. The belligerent may then, on this high sea, tak possession of the goods of his enemy, in whatever shape chance may present it, even in a friendly or neutral ship, provided that, in using this right, he does not exceed the just limits of moderation.

Sec. 3. "It appears from the first aspect according to the principle I have just established, that the right belonging to the belligerent, to seize the goods, the property of the enemy, wherever they are found is in collision with that which the neutral on his side possesses, of not being troubled in his lawful and peaceful commerce, but the sound justice and general reason of nations will not so decide."

Sec. 4. "There is in nature a law sacred and inviolable, which in the concurrence of two rights equally perfect, authorises the suspension of that which, not being exercised, produces the least damage, a damage in some measure remediable, or more so than the other, or at less cost. The law of nations will infer from this law the following general theory, who no one has heretofore contested; it is this, *when the perfect right of a people counteracts in any manner that of another, it is reasonable, just and humane that that of the two nations which receives the least damage, should cede or renounce their right.* It is thus that it is permitted by law to throw into the sea a part of a cargo of a vessel which is in immediate danger of perishing, with a view to secure the greater part of the goods, in making contribute to the loss all those which are secured; it is by this motive that one may demolish the neighbor's house when on fire, in fear that it should be communicated. It is for the same reason that, if a vessel should catch fire in a port, and others being near it, the crew of the latter, if they cannot remove, may lawfully destroy the burning ship, or sink it, and even, if necessary, the next one to it, to prevent the communication, and secure by this mean, all the ships in the port from the fire. It is again, by the same principle, that if a river swells, and is ready to overrun its banks, so as to threaten the destruction of the farmer's hopes, in an extensive plain, any one may make use of a pile of boards which does not belong to him, to strengthen and increase the height of the tottering bank, prevent the inundation and save the harvest fields. It is thus in fine, that in extreme scarcity of provisions, one may stop on the high seas the ships loaded with grain, to procure a prompt relief to a nation in want. In all those cases when they shall have repaid the damages of the loss of the goods thrown into the sea, of the houses demolished, of the vessels sunk, of the timber used, of the provisions seized, the owners will have no reason to complain of the infraction of the right of property.

Sec. 1, of art. 4. "The original and universal rights of nations, as well as the conventional rights of Europe, in permitting to belligerents, or interdicting to neutrals, the privilege of transporting to the enemy the goods of the kind called contraband of war, or to seize the enemy's ships, or to sequester the goods which are covered by neutral flags, must also give the power of employing all the measures which are thought most proper to promote the use of this right."

Sec. 3. "There is no more efficacious way to accomplish such an object than that of stopping vessels on their passage, and examining them. The visit consists in the call which is made from the armed ship, by a trumpet, or by the firing of a gun, for the other ship on the high sea to come near and remain until the first shall have sent a boat to examine the papers of which the latter is furnishd for the voyage, and which prove in a satisfactory manner, of what nation the vessel is, and what quantity and quality of goods composes her cargo." "The neutrals, on their side, ought quietly to suffer this permitted and lawful examination, and furnish all the papers required, to prove evidently what the others have a right to exact even by force."

Sec. 7. "The disobedience of the neutral, or his resistance, can never be excused, since he can never prove his suspicions of violence or aggression on the part of the belligerent, who announces by his measures and acts, that he is pacific and not offensive. In resisting by flight or by force the exercise of a right which the latter has, he shews a hostile mind, and gives just motives to be suspected or declared enemy, or at least to be the bearer of goods belonging to the enemy, or contraband goods. The rights of nations justifies the force employed against any one who shall put obstacles to the exercise of a right acquired by another; one may therefore by these motives, pursue a neutral vessel and condemn it as good prize, as has been justly established by the conventional law of Europe, which, in this particular, is but explanatory of the original and general law of nature."

NOTE. Since the master of a merchant vessel is an agent hired by the proprietors of the ship and the goods, he is always responsible towards them for the smallest error or neglect; and thus he is punished & will bear the consequence of his own temerity, and culpable disobedience."

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FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

The period has at length arrived when it must be decided, whether the American government is worthy of the support of the people, and whether the American people deserve the name of an independent nation. If the lives of our citizens may be assailed and destroyed in sight of our harbors, if the protection of government cannot reach and cover them within ten miles of our shore, it is time for us to give up the farce of empire, and implore the protection of some power able to afford us security against murderous outrage. Was a case like this ever before heard of? The foe slaughters our citizens, and then, in cool contempt returns to his anchorage in our harbor.

But this event, degrading and painful as it is, may be the fore-runner of the most splendid and useful consequences. It is an event which, sinking all party feuds and local divisions, will blend us together as one people, and unite us in one exertion. While we deplore the loss of those citizens who have been sacrificed by this unparalleled violence, and lament with those who suffer, we should not look on the occurrence as a calamity——In a national view there is nothing to regret in it. For fourteen years we have been the football of European arrogance and injustice. Plundered, beaten and murdered in every sea, by every power, we were rapidly plunging so deep in contempt, that in a little while it would have been impossible to insult us. Eagerly pursuing the acquisition of wealth, enveloped in commercial enterprizes and stock jobbing speculation, money has become the god of our idolatry, and every noble passion of the soul is lost in it. That high minded patriotism which gives dignity to our nature, and character to our country; that lofty honor and just jealousy of our rights, which make a people respected and admired, are almost smothered and extinguished under heaps of ill gotten gold, and reams of fraudulent paper. Something was necessary to rouse us from this supine state of dishonor, and that something has occurred—the latent spark is awakened—the flame spreads from heart to heart, and the American people, shaking off the lethargy of twenty years, are rising to their just station in the world, with an immoveable determination to maintain it at all hazards. Tell us not of the dangers and privations of war; of the millions afloat which will be lost; of a crippled commerce and embarrassed revenue. These are *temporary* evils—NATIONAL DISGRACE IS AN ETERNAL ONE. The vigor of our youth will soon repair the one, but the other will grow and strengthen with our age. This is no time for calculations—for stating an account of profit and loss. There are periods in the existence of nations, as well as of men, when every thing must be hazarded, and every thing endured—this hour is come upon us, and we have no choice; unless we are degraded enough to hesitate between base submission and honorable resistance, even if it were ten times more perilous than it is. The eventful blow is struck——the nation's honor is stained, most foully stained—the blood of the innocent, which we had sworn to protect, has been shed, basely shed, and cries to heaven for vengeance; and if it be not avenged may that Heaven strike us from the list nations, and the name of an American be forever linked with infamy.

This is not a time for self reproach, but the reflection cannot be suppressed, that if the naval establishment received by the present administration from their predecessors, with the means of extending it had been preserved and improved, such an insult, such an injury, could not have been inflicted upon us with impunity. We have long had indications enough from the belligerent powers of the contempt in which they hold us, and it is astonishing we have not expected and prepared for this last extremity. We must not imagine we can avoid war by a desire, however sincere, of maintaining peace. We ought not indeed, to be disturbed while we injure none, but all theory is idle and absurd, when opposed by the experience of ages, and that experience has shewn that there is no possible mode of preserving peace, but by having it known that we are able and willing to defend our rights from every invasion.

While wealth is dearer, than honor or safety; while the people are taught to believe there is nothing valuable but money, and every thing must yield to maxims of economy and avarice, the national spirit must sink to meanness; and the national ambition be directed to the single endeavor to become rich. The principles of a government act upon the manners of a people, and the love of money is but too easily taught. That high individual spirit of honor, which animated the bosom of every citizen of the ancient republics; that ardent love of country which was the ruling passion of every heart, and produced such prodigious efforts of courage and patriotism, cannot exist in a country where traffic is the only employment that commands attention, and gold the only attribute that gives rank and consequence. The man who would expend ten thousands to embellish a country seat, which he seldom sees, but which gives him the reputation of enormous wealth; who would purchase a rare plant at a monstrous price, and ornament his table with the splendor of a prince that his extravagance might be boasted of, would refuse, meanly refuse a paltry sum to any public purpose. Love of country is lost, absorbed, sunk in the love of self, and no gratification is sought or acknowledged that does not feed ostentation & pamper pride.

But the genius of our citizens has taken an unworthy course, because the tranquil state of the country required no patriotic exertion, and offered no necessity or opportunity for more noble enterprize. The spirit of honor "is not dead but sleepeth." A rude shock has broken the slumber. Inferior things vanish from consideration—Every danger will be manfully braved—every sacrifice cheerfully endured ——The course is plain. We must have *retribution*; ample, honorable retribution; such as will appease our angered spirit; restore us to our honor; wipe away the stain, or we must have war. It will be a holy and a just war, and we may trust to god and our exertions for its issue. What that retribution ought to be is the only real difficulty of the case. May our government solve this difficulty with wisdom, and meet it with firmness. The ground once taken not a step must be receded.

With your permission Mr. Editor, I will in a future number, add some observations on our practicable means of annoying the enemy, in case of war.

FOURTH OF JULY.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

—

THE LISTENER.

That men should seek to build their own profit and advancement on the misfortunes and misery of others, seems rather inconsistent with the dictates of humanity; but in noting the manners of mankind, it requires much more labor to point out facts as they exist, than to describe things as they should be—Without discoursing, therefore, any farther, by way of introduction, I shall only observe, that every man's experience must have taught him that our species is by no means destitute of characters, to whom we shall do no injustice if we compare them to certain kinds of unfeathered animals, usually called *birds and beasts* OF PREY.—To change the dispositions and pursuits of this description of beings, is more than my humble endeavors can be hoped to accomplish. But as perchance, some youth may be benefitted by the relation of what I have seen and *heard* of these biting and devouring bipeds, I shall proceed briefly to "speak of them as they are."

The most frank and undisguised, and at the same time, perhaps, the most honest and serviceable of those *men of prey*, whose character has yet come to my *hearing*, are a set of men in the West-Indies, called

WRECKERS—

Of whom we are informed that they are liscensed by the governor of the Bahamas to cruise among those islands for the benefit of salvage, which they receive on all property they may chance to rescue from the waves.

It is well known that certain passages through the Bahama islands are very dangerous, though much frequented. It is said that on a small key near the passage between Cuba and St. Domingo, there have been lately planted some cocoa nut trees, with the intent that when grown they may serve as a warning to mariners to keep clear of the shoals; but some uncharitable people have insinuated, that the wreckers will never suffer these trees to grow up, lest they prove prejudicial to their trade.—— Whether these suspicions are probable or not, we shall leave to the readers determination, after quoting the following dialogue held by Mr. Kinnen with one of this kind of gentry, whom he fell in with in passing through the Bahamas.

K. Kinen. From whence came you?

Wrecker. From Providence*—last from Philimingo† bay, in Icumy ‡

K. Where are you bound to?

W. On a *racking* voyage to Quby§ and the westward.

K. What success in cruizing?

W. Middling—but middling.

K. Are there many wreckers to the westward?

W. We lay with forty sail four months along the Florida shore.

K. Forty sail! Then certainly you must have had many opportunities of being essentially serviceable to vessels passing the Gulph Stream, by directing them to keep off from danger, with which you made it your business to become acquainted.

W. Not much of that: they generally went in the night.

K. But then you might have given them timely notice by making beacons on shore, or by showing your lights.

W. No, no, [*laughing*] we always put them out, for a better chance.

K. But would there not have been more humanity in shewing them their danger?

W. ☞ *I did not go there for humanity —I went* RACKING."

So much for *Sea Wreckers*. If what I have *heard* is correct (and I fear it is) these are not the only people in the world of similar disposition, but a great many individuals in various professions, are richly entitled to the appellation of—*Wreckers*.

The man who employs his wealth to extort exorbitant interest from the unfortunate, though he may never have been employed in picking up wrecked vessels, or been at sea in all his life, may very justly be called a *Wrecker*.

He who employs himself in seducing the fair, is undoubtedly a *Wrecker*.

Unskilful dabblers in physic, who sport with life under the pretence of conferring health, may be justly styled eminent *Wreckers*.

Such politicians as flatter the people in order to obtain offices, and then abuse them or seduce young men of spirit into unlawful enterprizes, by flattering them with the prospects of being raised above the "dull pursuits of civil life;" or sacrifice duty to popularity; or violate the constitution under pretence of saving it, &c. are a notable race of *Wreckers*.

Editors of newspapers, who abuse the privileges of the press, deceive the people and calumniate worthy men, are entitled to rank high amongst the fraternity of *Wreckers*.

Certain beings called backbiters, talebearers and slanderers, are a mischievous set of *Wreckers*.

Intruders into the office of gospel ministers,

"Who for their bellies' sake
Creep and intrude, and climb into the fold,"

and feed the flock with poisonous doctrine or leave them to be devoured by wolves, are nothing better than the most atrocious *Wreckers*.

Lawyers, who deceive their clients, oppress the poor, and commit such-like and other enormities for filthy lucre's sake, are *Wreckers*.

* *New Providence, one of the Bahamas.*
† *Flamingo.*
‡ *Exuma.*
§ *Cuba.*

NEW-ORLEANS, June 12.

A duel was fought on Monday last near Manchac fort, between his excellency governor Claiborne and Daniel Clarke, esq. The first fire the governor received Mr. Clarke's ball through his right thigh. His excellency has reached town and is out of danger.

June 22.

On Thursday last, commodore Shaw sailed for Washington city in the Ketch Vesuvius. The command of the squadron on this station devolves on captain Leonard. Whilst commodore Shaw was in command here, his conduct as an officer and a gentlemen, was so exemplary, that it gained him the esteem of all who knew him, and he carries with him the love of his fellow citizens. We think he merits a higher rank than he holds in the service of his country.

June 25.

For the benefit of all concerned in vessels or barges, bound to or proceeding from New Orleans.

By the schr. Mary captain Vrignaud, from Havanna, we learn that new orders have been issued by the British board of admiralty to detain and send in for adjudication all vessels destined as above mentioned, under the slightest circumstance of suspicion of their having French or Spanish property on board. And the British government have done away all responsibility on the part of any captain of any ship of war or privateer, so that he is not personally responsible for any damages by detention and trial, when the vessel and cargo shall be acquitted: but government pays the expense. Hence vessels are liable to be detained and sent in on the *slightest suspicion.*

NEWBURYPORT, July 17.

We learn by the master of an eastern sloop, which arrived here on Monday, the following particulars; for their correctness we cannot vouch—the eastern papers are silent on the subject.

That an English privateer of 15 guns, from St. Johns, had come into the jurisdiction of the U. S. at a place called Snug Cove, near Passamaquaddy, where lay a coasting vessel belonging to Harpswell, captain Merriman. An officer and men from the privateer came on board captain M. and in an insolent manner ordered him to call his people on deck (they being below, fearing the intention of the privateersmen) which captain M. refused. The officer said he would be d——d if he did not have some of them; he then proceeded to open the hatches, at which instant the Americans below told him if he attempted to descend they would shoot him. Not regarding the caution, he was about to effect his purpose, when the men below, as good as their word, let drive, and shot three balls through him, when he fell instantaneously dead. How the affair terminated our informant does not know.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

☞ The Stockholders in the Potomac Company are requested to take notice that their annual meeting will take place on *Monday* the 3d of August, and not on *Wednesday*, as erroneously stated in the notice in our paper heretofore.

The admirers of the Drama will be gratified to morrow evening in the opening of the Alexandria Theatre, by a part of the Philadelphia company, and may anticipate the display of considerable talent in the performers of this rational & moral amusement, the company is sufficiently numerous for the new pieces selected, and we have had an opportunity of judging of the great disposition and exertions to please in most of them. Considerable alterations and additions have been made in the Theatre, and the house is now so completely ventilated by venitian blinds as to render it perfectly cool and comfortable the warmest evening. Most of the performers being those who were with us last season it is proposed that they should commence where they left off, and the next play being in continuation, the ladies are respectfully requested to consider that there will be no *first Play* this season, and their attendance will not be considered as an innovation upon fashion.

The experiment of Mr. Fulton for blowing up ships of war was made about seven o'clock yesterday afternoon upon a brig of 200 tons burthen, and succeeded to the utmost wishes of the inventor. When the machinery had taken effect, the brig's foremast was thrown up several feet, and in less than a minute she totally disappeared. [*N. York pap.*]

LIBELLERS.

A WRITER in one of the numbers of the "*Tatler*" after making a number of observations on that part of society—and that most offensive of all characters, a public *Libeller*, says—"The reflecting after this manner made me account for the strange delight men take in reading lampoons and scandal, with which the age abounds, of which I receive frequent complaints. Upon mature consideration, I find it is principally for this reason, that the worst of mankind, the Libellers, receive so much encouragement in the world.—The low race of men take a secret pleasure in finding an eminent character levelled to their condition by a report of its defects, and keep themselves in countenance, though they are excelled in a thousand virtues, if they believe they have in common with a great person any one fault. The Liboller falls in with this humor, and gratifies this baseness of temper, which is naturally an enemy to extraordinary merit. But all the pasquils, lampoons and libels, we meet with now-a-days, are a sort of playing with the four and twenty letters, and throwing them into names and characters, without sense, truth, or wit. In this case, I am in great perplexity to know whom they mean, and should be in distress for those they abuse, if I did not see their judgment and ingenuity in those they commend. This is the true way of examining a libel; and when men consider, that no one man living thinks the better of their heroes and patrons for the panegyric given them, none can think themselves lessened by their invectives." And in another place he says—"At the front, or in the body of a libel, to commend a man, is saying to the persons applauded—"My Lord or Sir, I have pulled down all men that the rest of the world think great and honorable, and here is a clear stage; you may as you please be valiant or wise; you may chuse to be on the military or civil list; for there is no one brave who commands, or just who has power; you may rule the world now it is empty, which exploded you when it was full! I have knocked out the brains of all who mankind thought good for any thing; and I doubt not, but you will reward that invention, which found out only the expedient to make your lordship or your worship of any consideration."

Had I the honor to be in a libel, and had escaped the approbation of the author, I should look upon it exactly in this manner. But tho' it is a thing thus perfectly indifferent, who is exalted or debased in such performances, yet it is not so with relation to the authors of them; therefore I shall, for the good of my country, hereafter take upon me to punish these wretches. What is already passed, may die away according to its nature, and continue in its present oblivion; but for the future, I shall take notice of such enemies to honor and virtue, and preserve them to immortal infamy; their names shall give fresh offence many ages hence, and be detested a thousand years after the commission of their crime."

Good method of preserving Bread on long voyages.

A seaman recommends to all masters of vessels who are bound on long voyages, to have their bread carefully packed in rum or brandy casks. Bread put up in this manner may be kept for years, equally as good as when received from the bakehouse. The cask should be perfectly air tight, and the bread well dried before packing, it is necessary in the course of the voyage to start the casks and drive the hoops. Bread has been kept for two years in this manner, in perfect order, when some of the same quality kept in the usual way, was full of worms.

[*Charleston Courier.*

AN ACT,

For raising a Revenue for the year 1807.

SECTION 1. BE it enacted by the Common Council of the town of Alexandria in Council assembled, that the following taxes be levied upon the people and property of the town, to meet the current expences of the year; that is to say—On all houses and lots at the rate of thirty-four cents on every hundred dollars of their assessed value—on every four wheeled riding carriage six dollars—on every chair, sulkey, or two wheeled riding carriage three dollars—on every horse one dollar and fifty cents—on every tavern licence fifteen dollars—on every male tithable two dollars and fifty cents—on every cart and dray three dollars—on every waggon five dollars, and on every cow fifty cents.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That to meet the current expenditures of the southern district for the present year, the following tax be levied in addition to the foregoing, that is to say—upon all houses and lots within said district at the rate of sixteen cents upon each hundred dollars of the assessed value of the same.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That to meet the current expenditures of the northern district for the present year, the following tax be levied in addition to the foregoing, that is to say—on all houses and lots within said district at the rate of nineteen cents upon each hundred dollars of the assessed value of the same.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the collector to proceed forthwith to collect as well the aforesaid taxes as all others yet due and in arrear, and to distrain for the same if necessary. It shall be his duty to report to the mayor once in two weeks the progress of his collections and on the fourth Monday in November next to tender an account to the council of his progress therein, noting what taxes he may not have been able to collect and the causes which prevented the collection.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the collector for the corporation be allowed on all monies collected by him under this law and paid over to the treasurer, a commission of five per cent.

J. H. HOOE, *President.*

Approved, July 22, 1807.

Jonah Thompson, *Mayor.*

For Amsterdam (direct)

The Ship
ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. Weston.

For freight of one hundred and twenty hhds. tobacco, and coffee in bags, or hhds.

Apply to
Lawrason & Fowle, *Alexandria;*
or,
Washington Bowie, *Georgetown.*

July 23.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town on *MONDAY*, the 3d day of August next; when the proceedings of the board of Directors, with the President's accounts, receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.
By order.

George Town, July 1, [3] dt30thJy.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed that the Theatre will open

On Saturday Evening,

With the Comedy [Never Acted Here] called

The Deserted Daughter,

(*Written by T. Holcroft, author of the* Road to Ruin, Tale of Mistery, &c.

Mr. Mordent,	Mr. Wood,
Cheveril,	Mr. Rutherford,
Lennox,	Mr. Cone,
Grime,	Mr. Charnock,
Item,	Mr. Jefferson,
Clement,	Mr. Miller,
Donald,	Mr. Cross,
Servant,	Mr. Barnett.
Joana,	Mrs. Wood,
Mrs. Sarsnet,	Mrs. Jefferson,
Mrs. Enfield,	Mrs. Cunningham,
Lady Anne Mordent,	Mrs Villiers,

(*From the Theatre, New York.*)

To which will be added the Favorite Entertainment of

THE QUAKER;
OR,
BENEVOLENT FRIEND.

Steady,	Mr. Charnock,
Lubin,	Mr. Cross,
Farmer Easy,	Mr. Barnett,
Solomon,	Mr. Jefferson.
Gillian,	Mrs. Claud,
Floretta,	Mrs. Jefferson.

(*From the Theatre, Charleston.*)

*** The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

†† *Admittance*—*BOX*, ONE DOLLAR—*PIT*, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE.

July 22

Notice is hereby given
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

THAT a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the Capitol Stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared; and will be ready to be paid to them on THURSDAY next the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin,
CASHIER.

Bank of Alexandria, July 6. (7) 3taw4w

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

☞ *New Invented Oven.*

I HAVE obtained from the general government an exclusive priviledge in an OVEN I have invented on entire new principles, for baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of my plan over those hitherto used are in the usual mode: The oven is first heated the fire scraped out and the dough put in to bake, when the oven is hottest and as the bread bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely be conceded when bread is first put into an oven it is most tender and least capable of bearing heat—on my plan the bread is put into the oven at the extreme end, or where the heat is least and as it bakes it regularly progresses into a keener heat until baked. Again, it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked the better it is and the longer it will keep; in the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread the smaller quantity the oven will bake per day; on my plan as the oven is constantly in blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven will bake; added to this the labor of splitting wood is saved—the heating, cleaning and setting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well built, is much more durable, takes up less room to do the same business, costs much less money to build it, requires less fuel to bake the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can do the same business, in fact, a mind (superior to prejudices often attendant on customs long established) will be satisfied on a view of my oven in operation. I have narrated facts only for those who have not an opportunity of seeing the oven in operation.

I subjoin the certificates of gentlemen whose respectability will not be questioned. For an oven of twenty feet length and three feet six inches width, or the privilege of using it, my price is five hundred dollars, and in proportion for a larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my privilege for states, counties or towns, on liberal terms, letters adressed to me post paid, Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, July 20.

WE, Richard and Stephen Winchester, residing in the town of Fredericksburg and commonwealth of Virginia, do certify, we have built an Oven under the immediate direction of James Deneale of Dumfries and commonwealth of Virginia aforesaid, on a plan entirely different from the ovens in common use, and we believe invented by the said Deneale. It requires much less fuel than the common oven and may be used without splitting the wood, of course there is great saving of labor; we have baked every kind of biscuit and can say truly that it bakes well. We consider it as a valuable improvement and well worthy the attention of bakers.

R & S. Winchester.

Fredericksburg, January 23, 1806.

These are to certify to all whom it may concern, that I, Andrew Jamieson, biscuit baker, in the town of Alexandria, and district of Columbia, was in the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, some time since the middle of last January, and there did attend great part of one day to see the operation of biscuit baking in the new invented oven in the possession of Messrs. Richard and Stephen Winchester, of Fredericksburg, which oven I have every reason to believe is the sole invention of Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, in the state of Virginia, and hereby declare and aver, that I saw said New Invented or Perpetual Oven bake large and small biscuits in as short a time and as regular a manner as any oven I have seen these forty years I have been at the baking business. Given under my hand this sixth day of February (in Alexandria and district of Columbia) in the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

Andrew Jamieson.

N. B. Not having sufficient experiment of said oven above mentioned, I cannot ascertain what may be saved in wood or labor, only that cord wood will do without the labor of chopping and spitting, as is necessary with old fashioned ovens. A. J.

New-York, December 1, 1806.

THIS is to certify that I have been using the patent oven, invented by James Deneale, esq. of Dumfries, Virginia, since April last, to considerable advantage in this city, I have no doubt of its possessing considerable advantages over the old method, such as a saving of fuel and labor, in consequence of which the proprietor is enabled to make the bread much thinner and consequently more proper for long voyages on a hot climate.

Again, as a part of the operation requiring most skill and practice is abridged by this method; more of the work may be done by boys or men little experienced in the business.

Not being acquainted myself with the old method, I will not attempt to state the differences between them, but that it is greatly in favor of Deneale's method must be evident to the most superficial observer.

Robert Hartshorne.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17.

Iron Works for Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome Scite for Iron Works and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburg. This tract abounds with inexhaustible mines of the richest iron ore and an ample supply of wood for coal. The scite for the works are advantageous in the extreme, commanding the whole sourse of the Rappahannock by a natural canal, into which the whole force of the river may be turned at a small expence. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found on trial abundant and good. When it is considered that this property is within nine miles of tide water, and that the navigation from the scite of the works to tide water may at a small expence be rendered practicable to transport every heavy article to market: when it is considered from the contiguity of these works to the seat of government, no iron establishment can supply cannon and shot on so good terms (competent judges having pronounced the ore on this tract of superior quality for cannon,) a doubt cannot be entertained of the great value of this property. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew an accurate survey of the tract on application to him at Dumfries, in Virginia.

James Deneale.

July 22 d6tlaw

Public Sale.

On the 29th instant, the Executrix and Executor of the late *William Summers*, will offer at Public Sale, for cash, at the Coffee-House—

A piece of Ground on Pitt and Princess-streets, containing nearly half an acre, subject to an annual rent of 25 dollars per annum, where the old poor-house stands. It will be offered either entire or in smaller lots as may then be thought most advisable.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale for cash, by Isabell Summers, the BRICK DWELLING HOUSE & LOT on the south side of Queen street, a little to the east of Royal street, now occupied by Dr. James Gillies.

July 9 law3t*

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria;

HAS LATELY RECEIVED FOR SALE,

The following Valuable Books,

VIZ.

GUTHRIE'S Geography, in 2 vs. quarto, with a folio Atlas—Price 17 dollars—the Atlas separate is	$10 00
Morse's Geography, 2 vols. octavo, with Maps,	6 50
—— —— abridged for the use of schools,	1 00
Mackay's Navigation,	3 50
Bowditch's do. (a new edition)	3 50
Blunt's Coasting Pilot improved	3 50
Johnson's Dictionary with Walker's Pronounciation,	3 50
Brooke's General Gazetteer improved,	3 50
Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United States,	2 50
Geographical Compilations, 2 vols. 12 mo.	2 50
Domestic Encyclopaedia, 5 vols. octavo,	15 00
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,	4 50
Young's do. do.	3 50
Shakspeare's Works 8 v. 12 mo.	10 00
Wonders of Nature and Art, 14 v. boards,	14 00
Octavo Bibles with Carn's Notes, 3 to	3 50
——, 4 vols. fine paper,	10 00
Carey's Family Bible, at 3 75 and	10 00
Oxford Quarto Bible,	7 50
Ferrand's Latin Courses, in 2 parts, each	75
Adams on the Globes,	1 50
Life of Nelson,	2 00
Darwin's Zoonomia, 2 vols. octavo,	6 00
Webster on Pestilence, 2 vols. oct.	4 00
Wallace on Diseases,	2 00
Cullen's Practice,	2 50
Rush's Enquiries, 4 vols. octavo	9 00
Parkinson's Medical Admonitions,	2 00
Lavoisier's Chemistry,	3 50
New Dispensatory,	3 00
Denman's Midwifery, 2 vols. oct.	5 50
Cullen's Materia Medica,	2 50
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols. octavo,	14 00
Bell on Ulcers,	1 50
Brown's Elements of Medicine,	2 00
John Newton's Works, 9 v. 12 mo.	8 00
Saurins' Sermons, 7 vols.	14 00
Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature,	2 00
Berkley's Minute Philosopher,	2 00
Paley's Natural Theology,	2 00

Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA:

EIGHT NUMBERS PUBLISHED.

Price to non-subscribers *Three Dollars Fifty Cents* per Number.

☞ *Only two copies for sale.*

July 9.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig, } *Ex'rs.*
William Herbert, }

April 6. 3taw

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract named *Fertility*, of 262 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25. w&stf

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and W house, on King and Henry-streets—toge or separate. Likewise, on the opposite a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfie

May 1.

For Sale by the Subscriber

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of diff qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in qu casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quali small boxes,

Soft shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. eo

☞ *Servants to be Hired.*

A young Negro Man, who has been a riage driver and house servant.

Also, a Negro Girl, who has been ac tomed to house service.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 19. eod

The Subscriber has just Receive

And offers for sale,

Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BO TLES, containing one gross each.

Seven bales COTTON, of a superior qu ity for retailing—and

A few tierces fresh RICE.

ON HAND,

Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PA ALE, in hhds.

Do. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and P Ale, in bottles, *put up for home, or export on sumption.*

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old m dry, and in nice order for retailing, or fam use.

WM. DUNLAP.

June 10. eotf

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT, SITUATED on the banks of Great Hun ing Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, fo merly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at pr sent rented for one year, for the sum of o hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the ri of possession at any time during the abo term, on giving one month's notice.—Fo terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28 eo

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, na Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last mont two Negro Men slaves, named ANDRE and JAMES, the property of *Sarah Foucha* in Prince William county, and hired of h until the end of the year. They had each them a pass for three days, being Whitsun tide holiday.

ANDREW is about 21 years of age, 5 feet inches high, a black complexion, has a sca near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little cross eyed, and has a forward, impudent countenance.

JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet inches high, a black complexion, has a sca near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels an swaggers very much in his walk. Each them had on when they went away a shirt an trowsers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, an their other cloathing is not known.

A reward of 15 *Dollars* will be given fo each of them, to any person who will appre hend them and secure them in any gaol, so that the subscriber, living near Dumfries may get them again.

John Stone.

Prince William County,

June 27. eo

P. S. All persons are forbid from harbouring them, and from conveying them away either by land or water.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of Dr. Wheaton's patent Itch Ointment and Jaundice Bitters,

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria

June 9. law3m

☞ PROPOSALS ARE ISSUED

For publishing by Subscription,

THE LIFE OF

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

By David Ramsay, M. D.

Author of the History of the American Revolution.

The work will be comprised in one octavo volume of about 400 pages, ornamented with an engraved head of Washington—Price to subscribers in boards $2 50—to non-subscribers $3 00—payable on delivery.

☞ Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, King-street, Alexandria.

June 25. d3t-law1m

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.